A section on tumor transplantation has been added and references cited as recently as 1910.

In part second, dealing with special pathology, the physiological determination of the alkalinity of the blood and the significance of leukocytic ferments are considered. The leukemias and Hodgkin's disease have been rewritten; the latter is particularly complete and well illustrated. The ductless glands receive only brief mention. In discussing fatty degeneration of the liver the authors still hold to the old view now discarded by many pathologists that the fat is formed by a retrograde metamorphosis of the proteid elements of the protoplasm. Mention is made of Opie's production of experimental acute yellow atrophy, and also briefly of the various attempts to produce experimental cirrhosis. The discussion of nephritis has not been altered, but is an exceedingly clear exposition of the subject; the difficulty of correlating the pathological and the clinical types is recognized.

Part third, devoted to autopsy technique and to the preservation and study of tissues, is practically unaltered except for the addition of three illustrations showing the method of opening the heart. This section of the book is brief, but sufficiently detailed to be of value to the student. The references to the literature throughout the book are well chosen and are most valuable. They are selected especially with a view to the bibliographies they contain. They are cited as recently as 1910 (in one instance 1911), on those subjects on which work has been recently done. The index is good and includes an authors' index of all references cited. The authors are to be congratulated upon the marked improvements made in a work already one of the standard text-books on its subject.

J. H. A.

Lehrbuch der Kystoskopie und Stereokystophotographisher Atlas. By Dr. S. Jacoby, Ehemalig. I. Assistenten von Weiland Geh. Mediz.-rat und A. O. Prof. Dr. Max Nitze an der Universität in Berlin. Pp. 247; 48 stereoscopic plates and 121 illustrations in the text. Leipzig: Werner Klinkhardt, 1911.

The text occupies 247 pages, and its arrangement is similar to that of other standard works on the same subject. The first four chapters contain a description of cystoscopic construction, including the original Nitze instrument and its numerous modifications. Minute instruction is given in cystoscopic technique, the care of instruments, and the various procedures of an examination, with methods of overcoming difficulties that may present themselves. Exclusive of an excellent chapter dealing with the anatomy and physiology of the bladder and urethra, twenty-seven pages are devoted to the normal bladder as seen through the cystoscope; normal variations, important landmarks, methods of locating the ureteral orifices, etc., are fully and accurately detailed. The author has succeeded admirably in presenting a vivid description of the pictures observed in the various pathological conditions of the bladder, including not only the common but the rare diseases as well. The technique of ureteral catheterization with its diagnostic importance, pyleography, functional kidney diagnosis, and the possibilities of intravesical treatment by means of the cystoscope are given in detail. The concluding chapter deals with a description of the photographic cystoscope, its mechanism and methods of employment. The forty-eight stereoscopic photographs are attractively presented and remarkably clear but the absence of color detracts greatly from their usefulness in conveying to the reader the actual conditions as viewed through the cystoscope. The author has covered the entire field of cystoscopy in a thorough, scientific, and up-to-date manner which places his book among the best on this important specialty. F. E. K.

TEXT-BOOK OF EMBRYOLOGY. By FREDERICK R. BAILEY, A.M., M.D., formerly Adjunct Professor of Histology and Embryology, and ADAM M. MILLER, A.M., Instructor in Anatomy, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia University). Second edition. Pp. 672; 515 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co., 1911.

THE book represents the outcome of the authors' practical experience in conducting laboratory courses in embryology for medical students, and is, therefore, intended especially for that class of men. The subject is treated in two parts—general development and organogenesis. Under Part I are considered the structure of the cell and cell division; the sex cells, their maturation and fertilization; segmentation of the fertilized ovum; the formation of the germ layers; fetal membranes and the development of the external form of the body. Under Part II is taken up the normal development of the various systems and organs of the body, with a final chapter on teratogenesis. Each chapter is followed by practical suggestions giving the technique for the study of the subjects treated in that chapter, and by the list of references to original papers for further study. In an appendix is given the more general microscopic technique, and the volume ends with an index of thirty-three pages. The book is well printed on heavy paper, with large clear type. The illustrations are numerous, and are reproduced for the most part from other sources, the remainder being from photomicrographs.